Annual Report

YEAR-END MARCH 31, 1982

Alberta

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Alberta

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
GOVERNMENT HOUSE LEADER

Office of
the Minister

403 427-2339

227 Legislative Building
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
T5K 2B6

April 15, 1983

The Honourable G. Amerongen,
Speaker,
Legislative Assembly of Alberta,
325 Legislature Building,
Edmonton, Alberta.
T5K 2B6

Dear Mr. Amerongen:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of the Attorney General for the year-end March 31, 1982.

Respectfully submitted,

Neil Crawford

Neil Crawford
Attorney General

Alberta

ATTORNEY GENERAL

403/427-5032

Office of
the Deputy Attorney General

9833 - 109 Street
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
T5K 2E8

April 7, 1983

The Honourable Neil Crawford, Q.C.,
Attorney General of Alberta,
227 Legislature Building,
Edmonton, Alberta.
T5K 2B6

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to present the eighth Annual Report of the Department of the Attorney General for the fiscal year April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982.

That the administration of justice in Alberta is so well served is due in great measure to the Department's dedicated and competent employees.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. Paisley

Ross W. Paisley, Q.C.
Deputy Attorney General

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The Attorney General of Alberta: Duties and Responsibilities

Section 92 of the British North America Act provides, in part, as follows:

"In each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say . . . 92(14) The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and including Procedures in Civil Matters in those Courts."

Traditionally in this country, the Attorney General of each province has fulfilled the responsibilities referred to in Section 92(14). The phrase "administration of justice in the province" has been the subject of much comment in court cases over the years since Confederation in 1867. In a 1976 judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in Di Iorio and Fontaine v. Warden of Common Jail of Montreal and Trunet et al., Mr. Justice Dickson, speaking for the majority, made it clear that this phrase encompasses not only civil justice but also criminal justice.

Although the administration of civil justice is certainly of importance, it is useful to refer to another quotation of Mr. Justice Dickson in the Di Iorio case to clarify the extent and scope of the administration of criminal justice. In the Di Iorio judgment, Mr. Justice Dickson stated as follows:

"The question in the present case is whether the words 'The Administration of Justice in the Province' are to be given a fair, large and liberal construction or, whether by reason of the abstraction of criminal law and criminal procedure, they must receive such attenuated interpretation as would confine 'administration of justice' to nothing more than 'administration of civil justice'. In my opinion, Canada's legislative history, as well as the development of legal institutions within the provinces since Confederation, favour the broader construction as do, by and large, the authorities, admittedly few in number, which touch upon the subject under consideration.

Since Confederation, the provincial Departments of the Attorney General have in practice "administered justice" in the broadest sense, irrespective of whether the laws being administered fell legislatively within the purview of provincial Legislatures or the federal Parliament. This is reflected in the provision of police services and enforcement agencies responsible to the provincial Attorneys General for the investigation, detection and control of crime within the respective provinces and in the maintenance of staffs for the prosecution of all types of infractions, whether within the purview of provincial Legislatures or the federal Parliament. In this way the provinces have perpetuated since Confederation the comprehensive powers in the administration of justice which they enjoyed and exercised in pre-Confederation times and which the framers of the BNA Act would seem to have intended them to continue to have. Explaining the British North America Bill in the British Parliament, the Earl of Carnarvon stated on 19th February 1867:

'To the Central Parliament will also be assigned the enactment of criminal law. The administration of it indeed is vested in the local authorities; but the power of general legislation is properly reserved for the Central Parliament.' "

In keeping with the exclusive power given to the provinces by the BNA Act in relation to certain matters, Alberta passed in 1905 the first Attorney General's Act which is found in the present-day statutes of Alberta in substantially the same form as it appeared in 1905. Section 3 of that Act deals in a more complete way with the scope of the responsibilities of the Attorney General of Alberta, giving due emphasis to functions performed by the Civil Law Division, Court Services, and the Criminal Justice Division, as well as the Public Trustee, the Inspector of Land Titles, the Chief Medical Examiner, Legislative Counsel, the Director of Legal Research and Analysis and the Constitutional Law Section. Section 3 sets out specific responsibilities which are not to be taken as exhaustive.

Section 3 is set out below:

3. The Attorney General shall
   (a) be the official legal advisor of the Lieutenant Governor.
   (b) ensure that public affairs are administered according to law.
   (c) superintend such matters relating to the administration of justice in the Province as are within the powers or jurisdiction of the Legislature or Government of the Province.
   (d) advise on Legislative acts and proceedings of the Legislature of the Province and generally advise the Crown on matters of law referred to him by the Crown.
   (e) exercise the powers and is charged with the duties attached to the office of the Attorney General of England by law or usage insofar as those powers and duties are applicable to Alberta.
   (f) advise the heads of the several departments of the Government on matters of law connected with them respectively.
   (g) settle instruments issued under the Great Seal of the Province.

(h) regulate and conduct litigation for or against the Crown or a public department in respect of subjects within the authority or jurisdiction of the Legislature.

(i) be charged generally with such duties as may be at any time assigned to the Attorney General of the Province by law or by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and

(j) be responsible for the conduct of the matters hereinafter set out, the enumeration of which shall not be taken to restrict the general nature of any provision of this Act.

(i) Repealed 1973, c. 67, s. 5(b).

(ii) the supervision of the administration of the law governing titles to real property in the Province,

(iii) the recommendation of the appointment of and the giving of advice to sheriffs, registrars, judicial officers, justices of the peace, coroners, notaries public and commissioners for oaths,

(iv) the consideration of applications for bail and attendance thereon,

(v) the consideration and argument of appeals from convictions and acquittals of persons charged with indictable offences,

(vi) the hearing of applications for the granting of fiats regarding petitions of right, criminal informations, indictments, actions to set aside Crown patents, actions to recover fines and penalties and other actions of a similar nature,

(vii) the consideration of applications for the remission of fines and penalties,

(viii) the appointment of counsel for the conduct of criminal business,

(ix) the arrangement of the sittings of the courts of justice in the Province and the regulation of the work of official court reporters,

(x) the supervision of the offices of the courts of law in the Province,

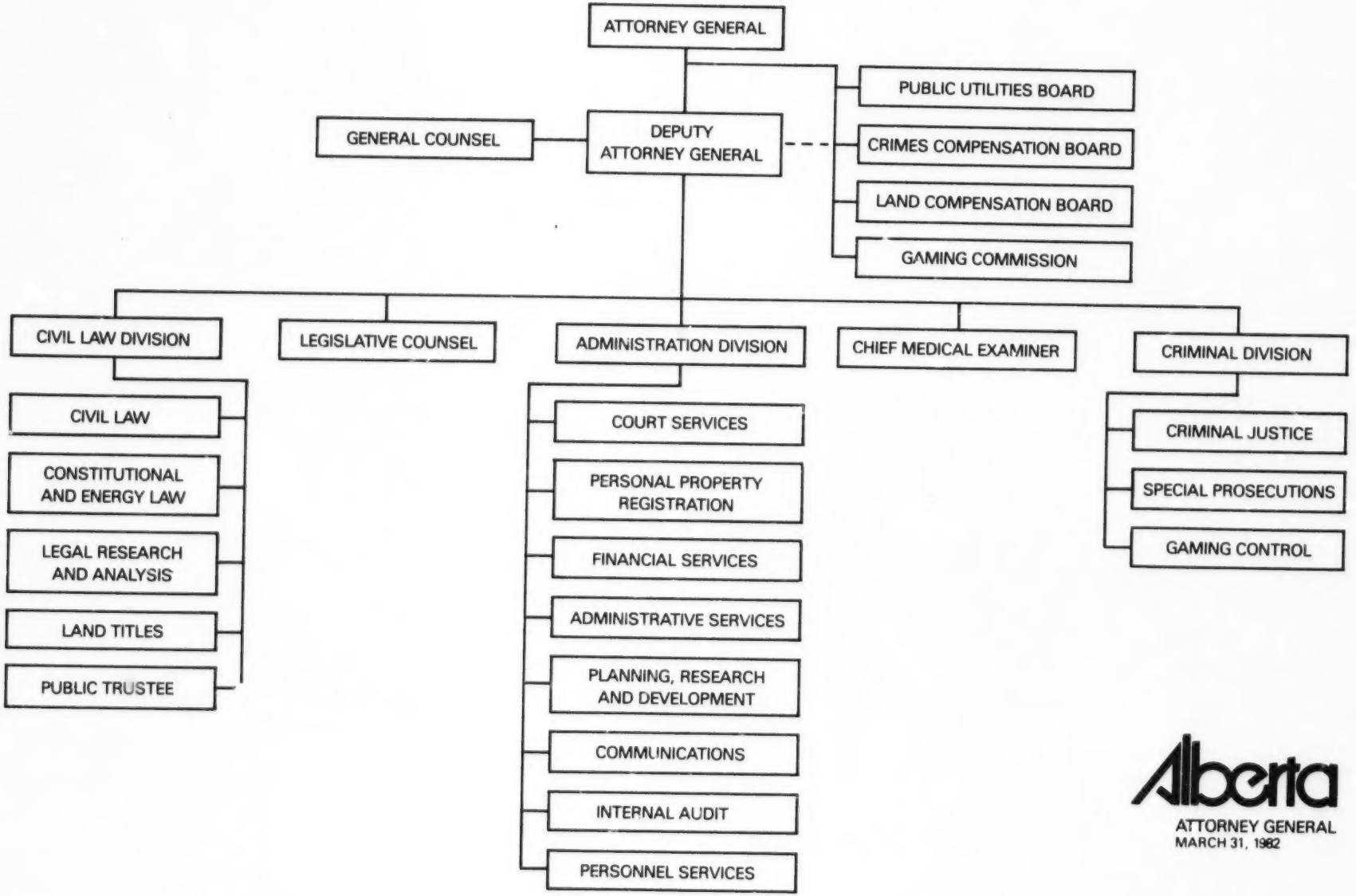
(xi) the examination of papers in connection with the admission and discharge of lunatics to and from asylums,

(xii) the consideration of proposed legislation and other matters of a public nature, and

(xiii) the drawing of special conveyances and instruments of a similar nature relating to the sale or purchase of property under any Act relating to public works or otherwise.

(R.S.A. 1970, c. 95, s. 3; 1973, c. 67, s. 5)

It has been the custom for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to appoint the Deputy Attorney General of Alberta as inspector of Legal Offices.



Alberta

ATTORNEY GENERAL
MARCH 31, 1982

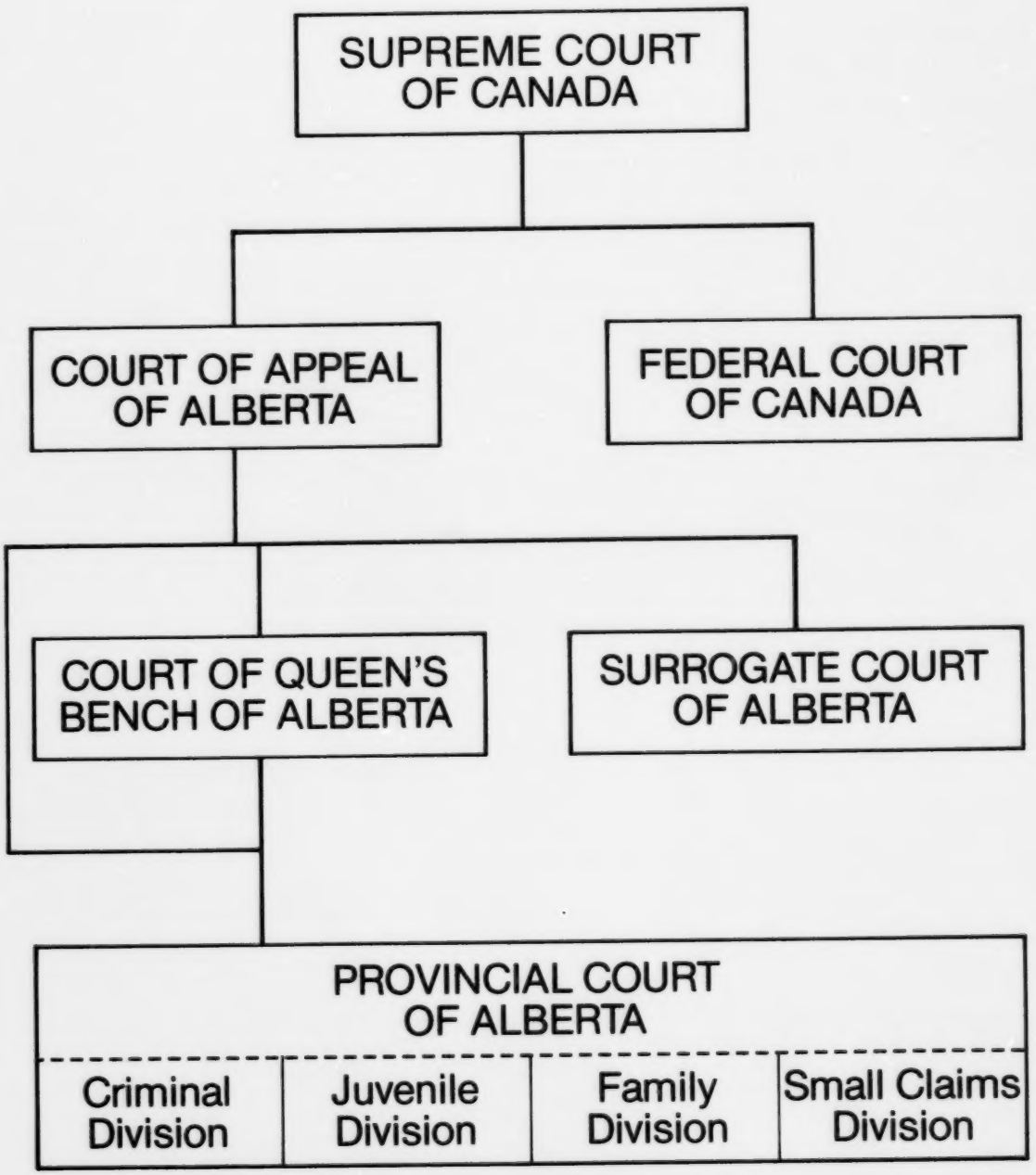
Courts in Alberta

There are four courts in Alberta, all constituted by provincial statute and administered by the Attorney General of Alberta:

The Court of Appeal of Alberta
The Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta
The Surrogate Court of Alberta
The Provincial Court of Alberta

In addition, registries are maintained by the Attorney General's staff for the Federal Court of Canada in Alberta.

The Supreme Court of Canada, although not constituted or administered provincially, is the court of last appeal for the courts of provincial jurisdiction.



JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

..... JUDICIAL BOUNDARIES

Court of Appeal of Alberta

Chief Justice of Alberta: Wm. A. McGillivray

The Chief Justice presides over the Court of Appeal of Alberta. In addition to the Chief Justice, this court consists of nine judges called Justices of Appeal, who are appointed by the Governor General in Council. The Court hears appeals, usually in panels of three justices, from all other courts in the Province of Alberta and the Northwest Territories. Its decisions may be appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada in Ottawa.

Appointments

One new appointment was made to the Court of Appeal during this period.

Caseload Statistics

During the fiscal period, the number of civil appeals filed increased by 16% from 588 to 680, over the previous fiscal period. The number of civil appeals heard increased by 26% from 248 to 312.

The number of criminal appeals filed increased by 35% from 844 to 1,136 and the number of criminal appeals heard increased by 2% from 1,012 to 1,035.

Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta

Chief Justice: W.R. Sinclair

On April 28, 1981, The Honourable W.K. Moore was appointed Associate Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Judicial Districts

The Judicial District of Fort McMurray was created on May 4, 1981, providing full court services to the Fort McMurray area.

Appointments

During the fiscal period, four new justices were appointed and one justice became supernumerary.

Caseload Statistics

Increases were experienced in all areas of the Court of Queen's Bench with the exception of the number of summary conviction appeals filed and the number of summary conviction appeals heard.

The number of summary conviction appeals filed decreased by 4% from 1,355 in the 1980-81 fiscal period to 1,295 in the current period. The number of summary conviction appeals heard also decreased by 29% from 1,832 to 1,300. Statistical details are provided in Table 1 on page 19.

Surrogate Court of Alberta

Chief Justice: W.R. Sinclair

The Surrogate Court is a court of record. It has jurisdiction in relation to testamentary matters and in the issuing of grants of probate and administration. It also has jurisdiction in matters related to the appointment of guardians and to the person and property of children under guardianship.

The Chief Justice and the other justices of the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta also sit as judges of the Surrogate Court. The Court of Queen's Bench exercises the jurisdiction given to the Surrogate Court.

The Provincial Court of Alberta

Chief Judge: C.A. Kosowan

The Provincial Court exercises both civil and criminal jurisdiction: civil by virtue of Part 4 - The Provincial Court Act, and The Landlord and Tenant Act; and criminal by virtue of the Criminal Code and a variety of provincial statutes.

Judicial Appointments

During the fiscal period, seven additional judges were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, one each for Peace River, Lethbridge, Grande Prairie, Calgary and three for Edmonton rural. Supernumerary appointments of provincial judges occurred for the first time during this fiscal period with two judges being appointed. As a result, the complement of judicial appointments consists of 98 permanent, two supernumerary and two per diem positions.

Base Points

Stony Plain Provincial Court was opened August 31, 1981. This brings the number of Provincial Court base points opened in the Edmonton Judicial District rural area to seven.

Caseload Statistics

The number of docketed cases increased by 15% from 468,097 in 1980 to 540,442 in 1981. Docketed cases are the total number of new cases brought before the Provincial Court for disposition during the calendar year.

Voluntary payment of traffic ticket complaints increased by 19% from 299,475 in 1980 to 355,249 in 1981. Late voluntary payment of traffic ticket complaints also increased by 27% from 97,083 in 1980 to 123,071 in 1981.

Civil Law Division

Assistant Deputy Minister: D.G. Rae

The office of Assistant Deputy Minister (Civil) is responsible to the Deputy Attorney General for the administration of the civil legal areas of the Department, including the provision of legal advice to the Crown.

The branches within the Civil Law Division are: Civil Law, Constitutional and Energy Law, Legal Research and Analysis, Land Titles and Public Trustee.

Civil Law Branch

Director: J.E. Klinck

The Civil Law Branch acts as legal advisor to all departments, and many government boards and agencies. It represents the Crown in all courts of civil jurisdiction.

Lawyers in the Civil Law Branch act as counsel in public inquiries under The Fatality Inquiries Act.

Staffing

Civil Law has a legal staff complement of 51 lawyers. There are six students-at-law in the articling program.

Student Program

Civil Law offers a summer program to a limited number of law students. The program is intended to familiarize second-year law students with the judicial process, the registries system, and the legal services provided by the Department.

Program Development

Civil lawyers attend in-service training programs and seminars sponsored by the Alberta Government Civil Lawyers Association and the Legal Education Society of Alberta, as well as meetings of the Alberta and Canadian Bar Associations.

Constitutional and Energy Law

Director: Vacant

The Constitutional and Energy Law Branch gives legal advice to the provincial government on matters involving constitutional and energy law.

Constitutional issues involve all fields of law and are varied and complex. Branch lawyers appear in courts throughout the province and in the Supreme Court of Canada on cases involving constitutional or civil rights issues. The Attorney General is required to be notified under The Judicature Act and The Alberta Bill of Rights and may appear as an intervenant in legal proceedings where parties to a court action intend to raise these arguments.

Branch lawyers also appear with Crown Counsel on criminal cases where the validity of a section of the Criminal Code of Canada is challenged or where its operability is challenged on the basis that it will violate the Charter of Rights and Freedoms or The Canadian Bill of Rights.

Lawyers in this Branch are required to prepare legal opinions and to work on intergovernmental or interdepartmental committees dealing with the constitutional validity of both existing and contemplated federal and provincial laws. The energy field, for example, has received much attention this last year because of its importance to Albertans and Canadians.

Members of this Branch are called upon to speak to groups both inside and outside the government on matters of concern in their areas of expertise. During this past year, they were involved extensively in the federal/provincial discussions on the patriation and amendment of Canada's constitution.

This Branch has been involved extensively in meetings preparing for the proclamation of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Meetings have been held not only with those affected within the Department of the Attorney General but also with those affected in other government departments and with representatives from the police force.

Legal Research and Analysis

Director: E.F. Gamache, Q.C.

This Branch researches and analyzes statute law, judicial decisions and legal periodicals, and provides the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General with legal advice on law reform and policy planning. Staff now serve on interdepartmental committees studying law reform, professions and occupations, the joint Alberta Government / Law Society Committee for Law Libraries in Alberta, the Institute of Law Research and Reform, and the Uniform Law Conference of Canada. The Branch maintains liaison with other law reform bodies.

During the fiscal year, the Branch developed legislation relating to the legal profession, juries and criminal injuries compensation. It was also involved with research projects in personal property security, prejudgment interest, and land titles.

Land Titles

Inspector of Land Titles Offices: D.M. Lamont, Q.C.

Alberta is divided into two land registration districts at the 9th correction line, south of Innisfail. The Land Titles Office for the south is in Calgary and the Land Titles Office for

the north is in Edmonton. Each office is responsible for the examination and registration of land-related documents, issuance and updating of titles, custody of original documents and titles, and provision of searches of both titles and documents to the public.

Public Service

Document registration activity was approximately the same as the previous year with 546,009 documents being registered. While transfers and mortgages declined by 6.0% and 9.8%, respectively, caveats increased by 13.6% and liens went up by 10.2%. Survey plan registrations rose by 13.2% to 5,518, with most of the increase being in right-of-way plans and miscellaneous plans. Tax recovery activities continued their upward trend as the number of titles endorsed with tax notifications rose 16.4% to 8,816 and the number of tax notices issued rose 22.8% to 24,039.

Most search activities continued to show substantial growth. Telephone searches provided to out-of-city clients increased by 13.3% to 55,741 and the number of photocopy searches of titles and documents (single-sided pages) climbed 21.9% to 6,418,739. Statistical details are provided in Table 2 on page 20.

Systems Development

The Alberta Land Titles Automation Project (ALTA) commenced in early 1982 with the initial objective of preparing the preliminary requirements definition for a provincial land titles data base system. It is anticipated that automation will improve office efficiency and enhance service, especially to remote users. In addition, automation of records will contribute to the achievement of a provincial government network of land-related information systems.

Public Trustee

Public Trustee: L.W. Gardiner, Q.C.

The Public Trustee provides three major complete trust services to protect the assets and financial interests of disadvantaged persons by acting as:

1. Trustee of the estates of children under 18 years of age and missing persons;
2. Trustee of the estates of dependent adults who are legally unable to handle their own business affairs by reason of mental or physical disability;
3. Administrator of the estates of deceased persons who die intestate having no relative in the province, or where the next of kin are not prepared to administer the estate and request the Public Trustee to act.

The 1,158 guardianship administrations commenced during the 12 month period ended March 31, 1982 represent a 4.1% increase over the 1,112 administrations opened during the previous year. In the majority of cases each administration involved a number of children who had individual interests in the estate of a deceased person. Many trusts were also opened for minors who received personal injury accident awards under court orders or settlements resulting from legal actions where the death of a parent resulted from the negligence of a third party. Accountings were made to minor beneficiaries as they attained 18 years of age and assets held in trust by the Public Trustee were delivered to them.

During the year 311 new administrations were opened for the protection of the estates of dependent adults. This represents an increase of 3.3% over the 301 administrations opened during the previous year.

The number of new deceased estate administrations commenced during the year increased by 20.4% to 755, compared to 627 opened during the previous period. The amount of work required to complete the administration of individual deceased estates has escalated as a result of the constantly increasing legal and financial complexity encountered in this type of administration.

New procedures were negotiated with Revenue Canada in an attempt to reduce the delays in obtaining income tax clearances on deceased estates and thus speed up final distribution to beneficiaries.

A total of 2,224 new trust administrations were commenced during the year compared to 2,040 during the previous period, an overall increase of 9.0%.

Cash deposits to Public Trustee bank accounts increased by 56.5% from $92.5 million to $144.8 million. Trust assets as recorded for administrative purposes increased by 14.0% from $106.3 million to $121.2 million. The Trust Balance Sheet shown in Table 3 on page 21 provides a comparative analysis of assets and liabilities of estates and trusts under direct administration by the Public Trustee.

Criminal Division

Acting Assistant Deputy Minister: B. R. Fraser

Under the direction of the Assistant Deputy Minister (Criminal), the Criminal Division is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the Province of Alberta.

The Division prosecutes at all levels of court and ensures that the prosecutorial function is efficient, fair, uniform and effective throughout Alberta.

Organizational changes were completed during the last fiscal year. The Division now encompasses three branches: Criminal Justice, Special Prosecutions and Gaming Control.

The divisional permanent staff count as of March 31, 1982 was 234. The breakdown by branches was Criminal Justice (190), Special Prosecutions (9), and Gaming Control (35).

Criminal Justice

The overall objective of the Criminal Justice Branch is to provide direction on policy and procedures to be applied throughout the province by staff involved in the prosecutorial functions.

The Branch provides the administrative support for the Division on matters relating to budgets, personnel, materials, and management.

Management has functional responsibility for Crown prosecutors' offices located at Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, St. Paul, Fort McMurray, Peace River, Hinton, Grande Prairie, Vegreville, Lloydminster and Drumheller.

Within the Branch there is a Board of Review. It consists of five members and two alternates appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and is responsible for the administration of Lieutenant Governor's Warrants as issued under Sections 544, 546 and 547 of the Criminal Code. Periodic reviews and reports are completed by the Board for each person held in custody under a Lieutenant Governor's Warrant.

Special Prosecutions

The Special Prosecutions Branch provides expertise in dealing with complex prosecutions of a commercial or corporate nature. The Branch also provides the Attorney General's Department with a specialized unit to prosecute provincial government employees who are charged in the course of their duties. In addition prosecutions of non-routine criminal offences involving other government departments or agencies are handled by the Special Prosecutions Branch.

Gaming Control

Gaming Control has 33 permanent positions attending to four areas of responsibility: administration, licencing review, audit and investigation.

Gaming Inspectors assist licenced organizations to update their program management and financial control procedures. Field audits and investigation of thefts, shortages and discrepancies are carried out.

Licence reviewers screen all applications, prepare documentation and make recommendations to the Alberta Gaming Commission, which has overall responsibility for making policy and issuing licences.

Administration Division

Assistant Deputy Minister: C.R. Shank

The office of Assistant Deputy Minister (Administration) is responsible to the Deputy Attorney General for the administration of all non-legal departmental staff functions, and provides line management with advice, guidance and support in these matters.

Branches within the Division are: Court Services, Personal Property Registration, Financial Services, Administrative Services, Planning, Research and Development, Communications, Internal Audit, and Personnel Services.

Court Services

Executive Manager: R.B. Dunster

Court Services assists the administration of justice by providing administrative support to all courts in the province. This support includes court reporters, justices of the peace, sheriff's services and law libraries.

Staffing

The position complement of Court Services was increased by 46 positions during the fiscal period. Seven positions were allotted to Calgary and nine to Edmonton. Six positions were used to staff the new Stony Plain base point. The remaining positions were distributed to various locations throughout Alberta.

Court Automation Project

Implementation of the first phase of the Court Automation Project (CAP) commenced during the fiscal period. The first phase deals with the administrative and financial processing of voluntary payments on violation tickets. As of March 31, 1982, fifteen Provincial Court base points had been implemented with seven remaining. The second phase of CAP, which deals with criminal case-tracking, is currently under development with implementation expected to commence in late 1982.

Classification and Training

The Provincial Court para-legal training program continued during the fiscal period. Six para-legal courses were attended by 89 staff members.

Eighty-eight staff were trained in the operation of court-recording equipment and in the standards and procedures required for the production of court transcripts.

The training of fee justices of the peace continued in 1981-82. Thirteen newly appointed justices of the peace attended the initial training program. The refresher course, Program 2, was held in seven Provincial Court locations and was attended by 62 justices.

The judicial clerk series review was completed during the fiscal period. Arbitration board hearings were held on March 31 and April 1, 1981, which finalized classification levels and related salaries. The review affected approximately 500 positions within the Court Services Branch.

Court Reporting Systems

Transcript production statistics are compiled on a calendar year basis. During 1981 transcript orders totaled 983,544 pages, in contrast to 968,353 pages produced in calendar year 1980, and 844,237 pages produced in calendar year 1979.

Clerk of the Court

Caseload statistics for the Court of Queen's Bench for 1981-82 and the comparative information for 1980-81 are illustrated in Table 1 on page 19.

Law Libraries

During the year 1981-82, the demand for and provision of legal information services to the Alberta legal community increased substantially. A total of 21,695 reference and research questions in Calgary and Edmonton libraries were answered, 25,043 volumes were charged out, and 581 interlibrary loan requests were processed. The total holdings increased to 251,517 volumes by the addition of 22,834 volumes of law reports, statutes and textbooks. A new Provincial Court library was established in Stony Plain. The libraries in Camrose, Sherwood Park and Vermilion were relocated and reorganized.

Sheriff's Office

The sheriff and sheriff's officers are responsible for the service of court orders and documents, including jury summonses and writs effecting seizures and evictions.

The activities of the Sheriff's Office are documented in Table 1 on page 19.

Personal Property Registration

Manager: P.J. Rose

During this fiscal year the construction of the Central and Vehicle Registry Information System (CVRIS) was begun. This computer-based system will automate the registration and search activities of the Branch. It will also gather and report statistical and accounting information and will reconcile revenue collections and charges.

The Partnership Act was amended allowing the registration of limited partnerships formed in other jurisdictions. In addition the fees charged under The Partnership Act were amended to reflect the cost of providing service.

During the period both the Edmonton and Calgary offices moved to new locations. The Edmonton office is now located on the 13th Floor of the A.E. LePage Building, 10130 -

103 Street. The Calgary office is in Room 205 of the J.J. Bowlen Building, 620 - 7th Avenue, S.W.

Vehicle Registry

The Vehicle Registry records security interest documents and conducts searches on motor vehicles, aircraft, trailers, oilwell drilling equipment and rolling railway stock. During 1981-82 the Vehicle Registry registered 375,601 documents and conducted 358,483 searches. Compared to the previous year this represents an 8.9% drop in registrations and a 1.9% increase in searches.

Central Registry

The Central Registry records security interest documents and conducts searches on all chattels not recorded in the Vehicle Registry. In addition to personal property, it also registers items under The Partnership Act. During 1981-82, 166,263 documents were registered and 89,459 searches were conducted, representing increases of 1.75% and 19.1%, respectively, from the previous year. In addition 11,951 partnerships, limited partnerships and trade names were registered.

Details of the activities of the Central and Vehicle Registries during the fiscal period are provided on Table 4 page 22.

Financial Services

Manager: D. Medwid

Financial Services provides a financial support and advisory service to the Department.

Financial Planning

This section is responsible for providing continuous financial analysis of departmental operations and for preparation and presentation of the annual budgets.

Financial Operations

There are two operating units in this section providing the departmental link for central agency processing of financial data: Pay and Benefits, and Revenue and Expenditures.

Pay and Benefits

Pay and Benefits coordinates the commencements, terminations and changes in pay status for all departmental employees. Payroll costs for 1981-82 are approximately $63 million or 68% of total departmental expenditure.

Revenue and Expenditures

All departmental revenue is reported through the revenue unit but is collected by about 60 departmental operations throughout the province. Revenue for the year-end March 31, 1982 increased by $4,397,150 to $61,598,287. Revenue details are provided in Table 5 on page 23. The expenditures unit processes all non-pay costs. These costs amounted to an estimated $30 million during the year. Expenditure details are shown on Table 6 on page 24.

Financial Systems

Financial Systems provides general financial advisory services to departmental managers and financial representation during the development of new or changing systems in the Department.

Fines and Statistics

Fines and Statistics coordinates the collection and distribution of fines levied by the Criminal Division of Provincial Court. The fines levied are distributed to more than 350 municipalities and to the federal and provincial governments.

Administrative Services

Manager: H.A. Brinton

This Branch was established in March 1980 to oversee general administrative functions. Units in the Branch are: Special Services, Materials and Facilities Management, Micrographic Services, Official Documents and Appointments, and Central Records.

Special Services

Special Services is responsible for methods and procedural studies, the analysis and design of departmental forms and reports, maintenance of the forms management program and the operation of a reprographics unit. Methods and procedures studies were conducted concerning Judicial Interim Release and Search Warrants. Project support was provided for computerization of the Central and Vehicle Registries, Personal Property Registration Branch and the implementation of the new forms and procedures for 11 Sheriff's offices throughout the province.

Materials and Facilities Management

Materials and Facilities Management provides a central purchasing and supply function. Additionally, it administers facility and accommodation projects constructed for the Department.

Peace River, Camrose and Stony Plain have opened new courthouses during the fiscal year. New court facilities were completed in Didsbury, Strathmore, Canmore, High Level, Lac La Biche, Barrhead and Vermilion. Fort Macleod, Claresholm and Mayerthorpe court offices underwent major renovations this year. Prisoner holding areas were added to court buildings in Airdrie, Fahler, High River, Oyen, Stettler, Three Hills and Westlock.

Micrographic Services

This section provides microfilming, processing, editing and

duplicating services to the Department through two laboratories in Calgary and Edmonton.

A total of 7,147,047 camera exposures, creating micrographic records, were made last year. This was an increase of 72,002 from the previous year's figure of 7,075,045.

The ongoing special project to convert the old title book system in Edmonton to microfilm was continued. During the fiscal year 1,233 of the 7,300 title books were converted.

Official Documents and Appointments

The unit administers the Provincial Secretary's Office. It is also responsible for processing appointments of Commissioners for Oaths and Notaries Public.

Planning, Research and Development

Manager: J.G. Gallo

The Branch provides the Department with planning and research services. It also coordinates the development and implementation of electronic data and word processing systems.

During this fiscal period the Branch coordinated research for policy development purposes in a variety of areas including national justice statistics, family and juvenile justice, and the sentencing of young offenders.

The development of electronic data and word processing systems throughout the operating divisions of the Department is also of considerable significance. Specific electronic projects are listed within the submissions of various operating branches and divisions of the Attorney General.

Communications

Manager: S.E. Kelly

The Communications Branch provides public relations consultation and advice to the Deputy Minister and senior management, and an exensive range of public affairs services to the Department.

The services include consultation in public relations, media relations and interviews; coordination of news conferences, media coverage, displays and advertising; production of news releases, staff bulletins and the *Docket*. Public information booklets, the Department's Annual Report, and the Alberta Court Calendar are also produced.

News Media Services

Communications issued 103 news releases, including nine on behalf of the Attorney General, 76 for fatality inquiries, eight for the Crimes Compensation Board and four for the Public Utilities Board.

The Branch, staffed by a manager and one public affairs officer, coordinated news media interviews for senior management and responded to over 1,560 media requests on a variety of issues.

Conferences and Seminars

In 1981-82 Communications coordinated the production of agendas, programs and papers for a number of seminars and conferences.

Internal Audit

Manager: E. Berg

Internal Audit is concerned with the management control process and provides internal audit coverage of the Department. Management is advised of program effectiveness and efficiency through an independent, systematic appraisal of departmental activities.

Personnel Services

Manager: G.D. Dawson

The Personnel Services Branch provides the Department with a full range of human resource services in the areas of recruitment and selection, classification, employee relations, and staff development.

Selection and Classification

In response to concerns expressed by employees over classification/pay impact of the new judicial clerk series, representatives from Personnel and Pay and Benefits met with employees at a number of locations throughout the province. These meetings did much to minimize the number of formal appeals over classification/pay.

A significantly improved vacancy rate for the Attorney General's Department has been established. This rate is considerably lower than the vacancy rate for the Government as a whole.

All selection and classification activities from Red Deer south have been handled by a Calgary office since June 1981.

Employee Relations

A communication flow has been developed between managers, administrators, supervisors, and personnel regarding contract interpretation and application, advice on disciplinary action and problem solving. Department managers have been given the opportunity to have specialized employee relations discussions as they related to their specific areas. To date these have taken place in Land Titles, Personal Property Registration and Court Services.

Staff Development

Assistance is provided to the Department in developing, maintaining and increasing employee skills and abilities. In-house programs were offered to a total of 348 employees.

In-service programs offered by the Personnel Administration Office were administered by Staff Development for 173 employees.

On January 1st, 1982 the Staff Development Section assumed responsibility to provide para-legal training to Court Services staff. One provincial court para-legal course was held with 15 participants.

Personnel Statistics

Please refer to Table 7 on page 25 for statistics on selection and classification transactions and to Chart 1 on page 27 illustrating the Department's manpower deployment by region.

Sections on Special Matters

General Counsel

General Counsel Constitutional and Energy Law: W. Henkel, R.C.

During the period March 31, 1981 to April 1, 1982 the General Counsel (Constitutional and Energy Law) appeared on a number of constitutional cases at all levels of the Courts including:

1) *Attorney General of Quebec et al.* v. *Lechasseur et al.*
   Alberta was an intervenant and the issue was whether the Province of Quebec had legislative jurisdiction to limit the the right of laying a charge against juvenile delinquents to certain designated people.

2) *Attorney General of Canada* v. *CP Transport Co. Ltd.*
   This case dealt with the prosecutorial role.

3) *Multiple Access Ltd.* v. *McCutcheon et al.*
   Provincial insider trading provisions were under attack in this case.

One of the most important cases during this period of time was the *Reference re Questions Set out in O.C. 1979/80, Concerning Tax Proposed by Parliament of Canada on Exported Natural Gas* argued in the Supreme Court of Canada.

The constitutional issue in the case of *R.* v. *Lefebvre* as to whether the defendant was entitled to have his trial concerning a traffic ticket conducted in the French language was argued before a provincial judge. The matter is pending in the Appeal Court of Alberta.

Also of great significance during this period of time was the patriation case. The Deputy Attorney General and the General Counsel (Constitutional and Energy Law) both appeared for the Province of Alberta.

The General Counsel also attended the meeting of First Ministers, commencing November 1, 1981, at which nine provinces, along with the federal government, signed the accord to patriate the constitution.

Legislative Counsel

Chief Legislative Counsel: P.J. Pagano

The Legislative Counsel Office prepared 138 public and general acts assented to during the year ending March 31, 1982 and 1,372 orders in council passed by Cabinet during that period. It also drafted the majority of the 557 regulations that were filed under The Regulations Act.

The Revised Statutes of Alberta were proclaimed in force on January 1, 1982 and a looseleaf edition made available. By March 1, 1982 there were three releases of replacement pages updating the looseleaf edition.

The computerization of the routine operations of the office continued during 1981-82.

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Chief Medical Examiner: Dr. J.C. Butt

The Chief Medical Examiner is based in Calgary with responsibility for the entire province. The Northern Region is administered by the Deputy Chief Medical Examiner in Edmonton.

Completion and occupancy of an Edmonton facility incorporating office, morgue, and toxicology laboratory took place in 1981. Construction of an identical building for Calgary was commenced.

Medical Examiner System

The Chief Medical Examiner investigates unexpected or unexplained deaths, including all unnatural deaths occurring in the province. These categories represent about 35% of all deaths. The Fatality Inquiries Act requires the Chief Medical Examiner to issue certificates approving cremation, shipment out of province, or dissection under The Universities Act.

Approximately 160 medical examiners working on a fee-for-service basis conduct investigations. There are also three full-time forensic pathologists in the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

Education

The Office continues to provide a continuing medical education program. This is directed primarily to medical persons and police officers, and other personnel involved in the investigation of sudden death.

Public Inquiries

The Fatality Review Board is responsible for making the decision on whether to hold a public inquiry into a sudden death. The Board is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and is composed of a lawyer, a physician, and a lay person. The Chief Medical Examiner is an ex officio member of this Board. Public inquiries are held before a Judge of the Provincial Court of Alberta. There were 69 inquiries in 1981, compared with 74 in 1980.

Death Notification

In the 1981 fiscal year there were 4,049 deaths investigated compared with 4,015 in the previous period. Details of case-load volumes for the 1981 fiscal year are available in Table 8 on page 26.

Statistical Unit and Research

The statistical unit maintains a computer system containing case-file information from 1975 to 1980. The unit's primary function is to supply statistics to interested agencies. That information is of considerable value to both government and private agencies with an interest in social and medical matters, particularly in the field of suicidal death. An extensive review of future computer needs began in 1981.

Boards and Associated Agencies

Alberta Gaming Commission

Chairman: D.I. Gardner

Established in January 1981 as the provincial licencing authority for "lottery schemes" under the Criminal Code of Canada, the Alberta Gaming Commission licences bingos, casinos, raffles and pull-ticket sales conducted by charitable organizations for charitable purposes.

Additionally, the seven-member Commission is responsible for reviewing gaming policy, providing information on licenced gaming to the public, and advising volunteer groups.

Where concerns or uncertainties are identified in the review of an application by the Gaming Control Branch of the Attorney General's Department, the Commission provides the opportunity for representatives of the applicant to appear at one of its regular public hearings. After considering all presentations and evidence appropriate to the application, the Commission issues a licencing decision.

The Commission publishes and distributes an annual review summarizing each year's activities, including new developments and licenced gaming statistics for Alberta.

Crimes Compensation Board

Chairman: E.S. Watkins, Q.C.

Alberta's Crimes Compensation Board was established in 1969 to help victims of violent crime who suffer financial loss as a direct result of injuries.

During the last year, the number of applications for compensation was 273 (227 from males, 46 from females). Of the 273 applications, 254 were from individuals who had been injured and suffered loss; the remainder were for loss resulting from death, including claims for support by dependants. The Board held hearings on 39 days during this year - 24 in Edmonton, 14 in Calgary and one in Lethbridge.

The number of decisions made and recorded by the Board totalled 296. Of these, 159 were final awards, 27 were refusals of the claims and the remainder were interim or supplemental awards. The total compensation ordered by the Board to be paid in the year was $489,617. Of this, $170,609 was in monthly payments for continuing liability. The Board paid $45,991 in medical expenses, $75,479 in funeral expenses and payments to dependants, and $5,651 to lawyers representing claimants.

The most frequent crimes giving rise to application were:

Assault causing bodily harm	101
Robbery with violence	20
Causing bodily harm with intent	13
Attempted murder	11

Twenty-two crimes involved the use of firearms while 25 involved the use of knives. Approximately one quarter (34) of the applications resulted from excessive use of alcohol.

Periodic Payments

The Board remains confident that its power to make awards involving periodic payments to a victim, usually on a monthly basis, is a most valuable remedy.

A monthly payment involves an annual review by the Board, when changes can be made as circumstances change. Over an extended period, the total of monthly payments may well equal the amount the civil courts might have awarded by way of damages. Several applicants would have been entitled to social assistance but the payments by the Board correspond more closely to the earnings they have lost as a result of a violent crime. At present 37 victims are receiving monthly payments, ranging from $50 to $1,250.

Pain and Suffering

The power of the Board to award compensation for what is termed pain and suffering is limited, both in circumstance and amount. The total paid last year was $37,950 which compares with $24,150 paid the previous year. The scale of these awards is well below that of comparable awards in the civil courts and if payments by the Board were brought into line with those by the civil courts, the cost of the scheme would be greatly increased.

Land Compensation Board

Chairman: K.J. Boyd

The Land Compensation Board began the fiscal year with 61 active cases in its docket. During 1981 it received 73 additional applications of which 61 were applications to determine compensation and ten were applications by way of notice of motion asking the Board to decide issues arising out of expropriation procedures. The Board was also required to act as approving authority for two expropriations.

The Board heard 31 cases during 1981 and issued 24 orders determining final compensation for expropriated property, six orders on notices of motion, and one certificate of approval authorizing expropriation. Thirty-four cases were settled by the parties without need of formal hearings before the Board. Ninety-four active cases remained in the docket at the end of the year.

All decisions of the Board are given in writing with reasons.

Copies of each decision are filed with provincial courthouses and the law libraries of the University of Alberta and the University of Calgary. The Board provides free copies of specific decisions on request.

The Board consists of five members: a chairman, one full-time member and three part-time members. The Board has a support staff of five.

Legal Aid Society of Alberta

Executive Director: B.J. Cavanaugh

The Legal Aid Society provides legal services in criminal and civil matters to financially eligible applicants. In criminal cases, coverage is available for all indictable offences, and for summary conviction offences where imprisonment or loss of livelihood is a potential result. Civil cases are covered provided that a lawyer recommends the action be commenced or defended and the Society believes the cost reasonable compared to relief sought and that the matter has merit or likelihood of success. Divorce-case services are provided in circumstances of compelling need. Where possible, clients contribute towards the cost of providing legal services, and generally, efforts are made to recover expenditures.

The Society's Executive Director, Northern Director (north of Red Deer) and Southern Director (Red Deer and south) are members of the Law Society. The Director of Finance is a registered industrial accountant.

Policy is established by the Law Society of Alberta. The Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society is responsible by the terms of agreement to the Law Society for provision of legal aid. The Board of Directors has 15 members, representing the Law Society of Alberta, the provincial and federal governments, and the public.

Funding

The Legal Aid Society received $5,945,522 from the Government of Alberta which will recover a portion of this amount from the Government of Canada.

Activity

In the fiscal year 1981-82, the Society received 22,916 applications for legal aid services, an increase of 8.9% over the previous fiscal year. Over the same period, applications approved for services increased by 9% from 14,039 to 15,508.

Service and Tariff

All client services and legal assistance are provided by members of the Law Society in private practice. They are appointed by the Society to represent a specific client and act on a tariff of fees which seeks to represent one-third to one-half of normal private fee ranges. Participation under this tariff represents the substantial contribution of the private bar to the provisions of legal aid. This tariff was increased by 15% effective May 1, 1981.

Receipts, Disbursements and Cost Factors

For the fiscal year 1981-82, the Legal Aid Society received $6,097,342, comprised of $5,945,522 from government, $538,289 from client and other recoveries, and $142,231 from interest and sundry sources. Disbursements in the period totalled $7,263,582. Of that amount, 75%, or $5,388,298 was accounted for by the legal fees and disbursements. Salary and fringe benefits costs were 20% and administrative costs 5% of disbursed funds.

Recoveries at $538,289 showed an increase of 8.2% from the fiscal year 1980-81. The average cost per case in criminal matters was $328, an increase of 8.2% and there were 11,631 such cases completed. Average cost per case in civil matters was $320, an increase of 8.4% with 3,333 cases completed. Average cost increases were 8.5% and 8.4% respectively. The duty counsel program assisted 15,989 persons on a recorded basis, an increase in activity of 8.2%, at a cost of $508,833.

TABLE 1

Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta
Caseload Statistics for Year-End March 31, 1982

	1981-82	1980-81
Civil and Criminal Cases		
Civil actions commenced (excluding divorce)	75,312	68,870
Civil trials heard (excluding divorce)	1,658	1,541
Petitions for divorce commenced	11,460	10,839
Decree nisi granted	8,622	7,822
Criminal trials heard	2,653	2,201
Summary conviction appeals filed	1,295	1,355
Summary conviction appeals heard	1,300	1,832
Sheriff		
Writs of execution filed	28,634	26,189
Distress warrants filed	20,114	17,431
Seizure activities	29,345	20,358
Process served	29,549	27,533

TABLE 2

Activities of the Alberta Land Titles Office
for Year-End March 31, 1982

	1981-82	1980-81
Document Registrations		
Transfers	131,720	140,123
Mortgages	91,241	101,210
Caveats	86,320	76,014
Liens	13,458	12,207
Discharges	148,025	142,793
Easements & utility rights-of-way	11,829	14,158
Miscellaneous	63,416	59,701
Total	546,009	546,206
Survey Plan Registrations		
Subdivision plans	1,716	1,628
Condominium plans	198	213
Road plans	786	827
Right-of-way plans	2,495	2,025
Others	323	183
Total	5,518	4,876
Tax Recovery		
Titles endorsed	8,816	7,576
Tax notices issued	24,039	19,583
Certificates of Titles Issued		
On transfers	158,018	170,876
On new subdivision plans	25,927	30,300
On new condominium plans	7,317	8,999
Total	191,262	210,175
Services		
TWX searches	142,673	172,528
Telephone searches	55,741	49,186
Photocopies of titles and documents	6,418,739	5,266,564

TABLE 3

Public Trustee

Trust Balance Sheet for Year-End March 31, 1982

	1981-82	1980-81
Assets		
Estate and beneficiaries assets		
Consolidated investment fund	—	—
Cash in trust bank accounts	$ 25,694,620	$ 14,451,162
Fund investments	47,511,114	40,134,599
	73,205,734	54,585,761
Other estate assets		
Direct investments	38,402,761	42,421,445
Accounts and rent receivable	890,053	663,047
Mortgages, agreements and notes receivable	1,961,775	2,388,645
Real estate	6,025,155	5,682,512
Miscellaneous assets	729,552	503,204
Total	$121,215,030	$106,244,614
Liabilities		
Estate and beneficiaries liabilities		
Advances due to the Provincial Treasurer	$ 8,537	$ 9,903
Accounts payable	956,030	729,299
Agreements and mortgages payable	554,323	355,414
	1,518,890	1,094,616
Estate and beneficiaries capital	119,696,140	105,149,998
Total	$121,215,030	$106,244,614

TABLE 4

Personal Property Registration Branch
Activities of the Central and Vehicle Registries
for Year-End March 31, 1982

	1981-82	1980-81
Documents registered		
Central	166,263	162,511
Vehicle	375,601	412,468
Trade name and partnerships	11,438	10,896
Limited partnerships	513	—
Amendments to limited partnerships	612	—
Seizure notices	4,943	4,920
Encumbrance searches		
Central	89,459	78,871
Vehicle	358,483	352,250

TABLE 5

Financial Services

Statement of Revenue for Year-End March 31, 1982

	1981-82	1980-81	Increase (Decrease)
Licences			
Lottery	$ 1,165,360	$ 1,012,292	$ 153,068
Other	90,784	89,170	1,614
Fees and permits			
Personal Property Registration	1,077,480	1,023,508	53,972
Clerk of the Court Act	3,616,414	2,927,472	688,942
Land Titles Act			
Registration	26,765,098	25,009,215	1,755,883
Other (1)	1,395,991	2,451,070	(1,055,079)
Public Trustee Act fees and earnings	1,702,797	1,953,935	(251,138)
Sheriff's fees	1,345,118	1,150,272	194,846
Other	218,328	232,036	(13,708)
Fines and penalties			
Government of Canada statute fines	10,754,113	10,019,010	735,103
Provincial statute fines	9,901,183	8,291,650	1,609,533
Government of Canada			
Criminal injuries compensation	233,772	207,850	25,922
Legal Aid	2,477,858	2,289,751	188,107
Refunds of expenditure	207,455	135,679	71,776
Miscellaneous	646,536	408,227	238,309
Total Revenue	$61,598,287	$57,201,137	$4,397,150

(1) Assurance fund surplus subject to transfer to Treasury.

TABLE 6

Financial Services

Statement of Expenditures for Year-End March 31, 1982

	1981-82	1980-81	Increase (Decrease)
Minister's Office	$ 161,407	$ 131,656	$ 29,751
General administration	6,762,668	6,674,722	87,946
Court support service	6,021,798	3,166,775	2,855,023
Court operations — Calgary	11,281,424	7,883,198	3,398,226
— Edmonton	12,940,208	9,198,393	3,741,815
— Other locations	12,810,331	7,327,118	5,483,213
Crown counsel	8,283,871	6,307,764	1,976,107
Civil Law Division	5,222,699	3,957,580	1,265,119
Gaming Control	1,111,254	849,193	262,061
Other legal services	2,206,277	1,929,500	276,777
Legal Aid plan	5,413,000	4,518,000	895,000
Public Trustee	3,713,410	3,056,353	657,057
Personal Property Registration	2,488,670	1,469,324	1,019,346
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims (1)	—	15,925	(15,925)
Land Titles — Calgary	3,402,417	2,326,753	1,075,664
— Edmonton	4,272,102	3,360,757	911,345
Land Compensation Board	300,340	656,963	(356,623)
Medical Examiner	3,229,452	1,741,409	1,488,043
Crimes Compensation Board	648,348	216,756	431,592
Public Utilities Board	1,998,776	1,780,878	217,898
Gaming Commission (2)	278,650	35,766	242,884
Total Expenditures	$92,547,102	$66,604,783	$25,942,319

(1) Motor Vehicle Accident Claims was transferred to Solicitor General during 1980-81.

(2) The Alberta Gaming Commission was established in 1980-81.

TABLE 7

Personnel Services
Selection and Classification Transactions for Year-End March 31, 1982

Selection Transactions	
Competitions	434
Appointments	
New employees	694
Promotions	109
Transfers	247
Total	1,050
Classification Transactions	
New positions created	182
Reclassifications	472
Updates	272
Total	946

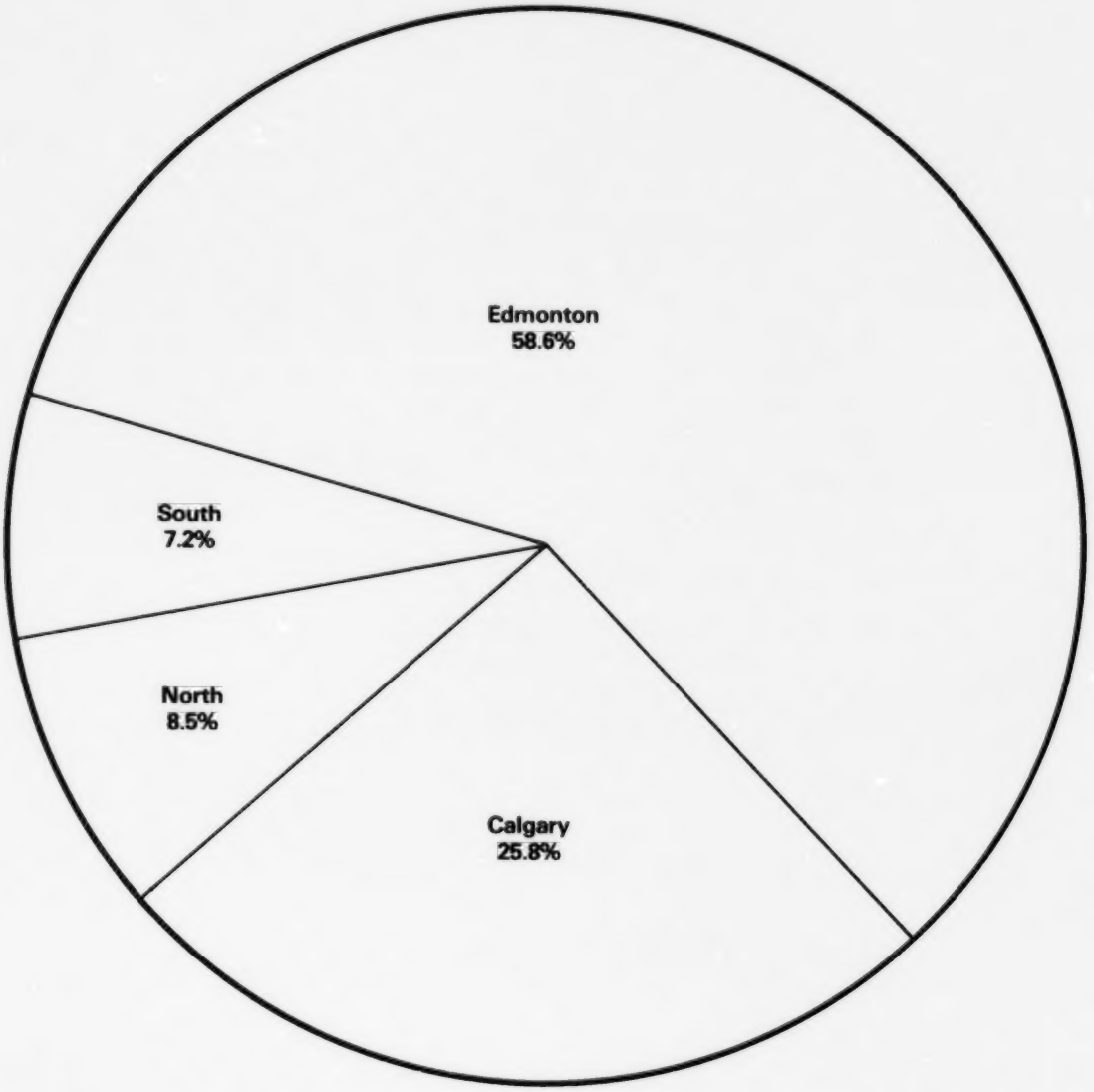
TABLE 8

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
Deaths Reported for Year-End March 31, 1982

Manner of Death	Calgary		Southern Rural		Total Southern Alberta		Edmonton		Northern Rural		Total Northern Alberta		Total Provincial	
	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81
Natural	587	445	466	604	1,053	1,049	751	710	321	350	1,072	1,060	2,125	2,109
Accidental	69	128	81	86	150	214	87	86	110	166	197	252	347	466
Motor vehicle	95	185	233	91	328	276	134	117	256	271	390	388	718	664
Suicidal	88	84	63	99	151	183	103	91	103	106	206	197	357	380
Homicidal	13	18	18	13	31	31	25	19	9	11	34	30	65	61
Unclassified	34	6	9	47	43	53	87	82	24	27	111	109	154	162
Undetermined	23	31	23	22	46	53	18	18	15	21	33	39	79	92
Unknown	58	46	19	25	77	71	66	0	61	10	127	10	204	81
Totals	967	943	912	987	1,879	1,930	1,271	1,123	899	962	2,170	2,085	4,049	4,015

CHART I

Geographic Distribution of Alberta Attorney General Staff
Year-End March 31, 1982



Total Permanent Positions as of March 31, 1982: 2,490

Acts Administered by the Attorney General

Administration of Estates Act
Administrative Procedures Act
Age of Majority Act
Alberta General Insurance Company Act
Alimony Orders Enforcement Act
Animal Protection Act
Arbitration Act
Assignment of Book Debts Act
Bills of Sale Act
Blind Persons' Rights Act
Builders' Lien Act
Bulk Sales Act
Chattel Security Registries Act
Commissioners for Oaths Act
Conditional Sales Act
Contributory Negligence Act
Court of Appeal Act
Court of Queen's Bench Act
Criminal Injuries Compensation Act
Dangerous Dogs Act
Daylight Saving Time Act
Defamation Act
Department of the Attorney General Act
Devolution of Real Property Act
Domestic Relations Act
Dower Act
Alberta Evidence Act
Execution Creditors Act
Exemptions Act
Expropriation Act
Extra-Provincial Enforcement of Custody Orders Act
Factors Act
Family Relief Act
Fatal Accidents Act
Fatality Inquiries Act
Fraudulent Preferences Act
Frustrated Contracts Act
Garagemen's Lien Act
Gas Utilities Act
Guarantees Acknowledgement Act
Innkeepers Act
Interpretation Act
Intestate Succession Act
Judicature Act
Jury Act
Justices of the Peace Act
Land Titles Act
Landlord's Rights on Bankruptcy Act
Law of Property Act
Legal Professions Act
Legitimacy Act
Limitation of Actions Act
Alberta Lord's Day Act
Maintenance Order Act
Married Women's Act
Masters and Servants Act
Matrimonial Property Act
Mechanical Recording of Evidence Act
Minors' Property Act
Notaries Public Act
Oaths of Office Act
Occupiers' Liability Act
Partnership Act
Perpetuities Act
Petty Trespass Act
Police Act*
Possessory Liens Act
Proceedings against the Crown Act
Provincial Court Act
Provincial Court Judges Act
Public Inquiries Act
Public Trustee Act
Public Utilities Board Act
Queen's Counsel Act
Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act
Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act
Regulations Act
Revised Statutes 1980 Act
Road Building Machinery Act
Sale of Goods Act
Seduction Act
Seizures Act
Summary Convictions Act
Surrogate Court Act
Survival of Actions Act
Survivorship Act
Tort-Feasors Act
Trustee Act
Ultimate Heir Act
Unconscionable Transactions Act
Warehouse Receipts Act
Warehousemen's Lien Act
Wills Act
Women's Institute Act
Woodmen's Lien Act

* Jointly administered by the Solicitor General and the Attorney General.